vided for by authorizing the reisens of these Treasury notes for one or two years. This can easily be effected by extending for that period the provisions of the act of December, 1857, authorizing the issue of Treasury notes. The preposition to convert these notes into a permanent debt aught not to receive the favorable consideration of Congress. It would be virtually to postpone their altimate payment to a distant day, when the policy of the Government should be to reasem their from year to year as the means of the Treasury will justify. A public debt which remains in the form of Treasury notes can elways be redeemed without end angering the successful operations of the Department.

Department.
Whenever there shall be an excess of revenue over expenditures, it can be safely placed to the redemption of the Treasury notes. For the power of reissuing those existing, should the future receipts from any cause fall below the estimates of the Department, ad-

cause fall below the estimates of the Department, additional reason is given, namely—the notes can be redeemed without the pays ent of any premium, which will hardly be the case with United States stock.

Contemplating the gradual redemption of these notes, and being opposed to the policy of adding the sum of twenty millions to the permanent debt, he repeats his former recommendation for extending the operation of the Treasury Note act from one to two

Senator Toombs intends early next week to bring Senator Toombs intends early next week to oring forward a bankrupt bill, and sustain it by a speech. It is similar in its details to the one matured by the Committee on Judiciary at the last session.

Although there is much pressure of public business,

Although there is much presente of public business, some of the prominent frience of the measure, in both Houses, if it is presented, think the bill can be passed, provided its advocates act with zeal. It is claimed that the Senate being opposed to interfering with the tariff gives the bill additional strength.

Taking into view the embarrassments of the Treasury, and the near approach of the termination of Converse the House Committee on Mulitary Affairs

ury, and the near approach of the termination of Congress, the House Committee on Midrary Affairs decided to-day to lay the whole subject of the establishment of a national foundery over till next Congress.

Lord Napier has formally accepted the tender of a complimentary ball on the 17th lest. The President, Cabinet, Diplomatic corps and attachés are invited onests.

guests.

The name of the Hon. John Cochrane was omitted the name of the Hon John Coonrane was omitted the recent published vote on suspending the rules to enable Mr. Kilgore to introduce his resolution con-demnatory of the reopening of the African slave-trade. He voted in the affirmative.

XXXVth CONGRESS . . . Second Session.

SENATE....Washington, Feb. 3, 1859.

Mr. WRIGHT (N. J.) presented the memorial of Mora & Brothers and Navarro & Company, who are about to establish a line of steamers between New-York and Hayana, offering to carry the mails at \$1.50 per mile bi-monthly, or others at the same rate. Reterred to the Pest Office Committee.

Mr. SEWARD (N. Y.) presented the memorial of the Legislature of New-York for the Improvement of Lakes and Harbors.

In making this communication, Mr. Seward said: The Senators from New-York are charged by the authorities of that State to submit to Congress a communication of high importance concerning the recipied duties of New-York and of the United States

munication of high importance concerning the reci-procal duties of New-York and of the United States procal duties of New-York and of the United States to the whole country, on the subject of the internal navigation which constitutes the basis equally of our domestic and foreign commerce. In the year 1811, only twenty-two years after the reorganization of the American Union under the Federal Constitution, New-York, by a delegation of two of her most honored and eminent statesmen, appeared here and addressed Congress on the same great subject, appealing to the national legislature to construct or to lend to that State her favor and aid in constructing an artificial channel her favor and aid in constructing an artificial channe her layer and aid in constructing an artificial channel through her borders, by which to connect the ocean navigation with the navigation of the great inland seas. It is not wonderful that the appeal was disregarded, since even Thomas Jefferson, who seemed almost inspired with prophetic forecast of the working of our spired with prophetic forecast of the working of our great political system, pronounced the project premature by at least a hundred years. Less, however than half that probationary term has elapsed, and New-York comes before Congress again to tell them that unaided and alore, she has executed the great enterprise; how she has performed it; what are its national benefits, and to invoke now only that small measure of acceptance and adoption of it which is necessary to a full and perfect fruition of these benefits.

New-York, beginning in 1817, just after the second

New York, beginning in 1817, just after the second war with Great Britain, completed, in 1825, a navigable channel forty feet wide and four feet deep from Albany, at the head of time water on the Hudson, to Osbany, at the head of the water on the Hudson, to Os-wego, on the shore of Lake Ontario, and to Buffalo, at the foot of Lake Erie. The scale adopted, not in conformity with the great design, but in compli-ance with the exigencies of her financial condi-tion, proved quite madequate, and she had scarcely brought the narrow channel into use before she began its solvenament.

its enlargement.

Practically that work is also completed, and steam vessels of 240 tuns burden pass without need of transhipment of cargo, equally from the lower Mississippi

shipment of cargo, equally from the lower Mississippi and from Lake Superior to the City of New York, the central seat of American commerce, through the Eric Canal, 400 miles long, 7 feet deep and 70 feet wide, built by that State alone, from her own unaided resources, at a cost of \$10,000,000.

New-York, by the memorial we now present, seeks to prepitiate Congress by declaring, as, indeed, it may with the utmost truth, that although she is not really in a fiscal sense a beneficiary of the Federal Union, she has generally yielded a liberal support to the policy of extending aid by that Government to internal improvements of other States. She respectfully asks icy of extending aid by that Government to internal improvements of other States. She respectfully asks Congress to consider that her canal, although local, constitutes in fact only a link in a chain of inland national navigation, extending now 1,600 mile from the Atlantic coast into the depths of the confinent; that it opens to the general commerce of the United States a new shore line on the St. Lawof the United States a new shore line on the St. Lawrence and the Lakes of more than 6,000 miles, equal to our whole Atlantic water line with all its indentations; that the lake navigation is in no sense local or sectional; that it has all been subjected by the Federal Government to the revenue and the admiralty system of the Union, and has always been in the time of war the theater of most brilliant and effective naval triamphs in the establishment of our true political independence; that this inland navigation is the basis of the commercial aggrandizement [of the City of New-York, which has already poured into the National Transport within the twenty veraging the Eric Canal Treasury within the twenty years since the Eric Canal was brought into effectual operation the immense sum of \$850,000,000, and that while that Canal annually bears freight of the aggregate value of \$200,000,000, it is the basis of annual revenue to the United States of more than \$40,000,000.

The region tributary to the Eric Canal is continually The region tributary to the Eric Canal is continually enlarging, and it is aiready drawing freights of cotton from the Lower Mississippi, while its trade is ang nented by every stroke of the ax in the North-Western provinces of British America. New-York, in review of the facts, declares that her Eric Canal is a work superior in its national operation to any artificial channel of navigation ever constructed in any country, in ancient or modern times, save only the grand canal of Chius.

The object of the State in making this communication is to make it the foundat on of an appeal to Con-gress to provide for the security and efficiency of the harbors of the United States at the two termini of the Erie Canal on Lake Ontario and Lake Erie, and of such other harbors as are necessarily used in connec-tion with the inland system of navigation through the

great lakes.

Finally, New-York enforces this claim by the stateborders, within the last twenty years, exceeded \$1,200,000,000, and that within the next twenty years it is merally certain that the freights to be carried through the same channel will exceed double that im

Mr. SEWARD, in h's remarks in support of the memorial, claimed that it was one of the most able state papers ever laid before the Senate.

The memorial was read and referred.

Mr. BAYARD from the Judiciary Committee, reported adversely to the claims of Mesers. Lane and McCarthy, as Senators from Indiana, saying that he

would call up the case on Monday.

Mr. SEWARD here moved that Messrs. Lane and
McCartby be admitted on the floor during the discussion. Laid over.

Mr. HOUSTON (Texas) introduced a bill to unite

Mr. HOUSTON (Texas) introduced a bill to unite the two Judicial Districts of Texas. The apparent object of the bill is to remove Judge Watrous. In presenting it, Mr. Houston took occasion to reply to those members of the House of Representatives who had accused the people of Texas of unusual clamor against Judge Watrous. He preceded to reveal an alleged conspiracy of which Watrous was an actual member. The object of said conspiracy, in which New Yorkers were chiefly implicated, was to obtain large portions of the public domain of the Republic of Texas. His speech was elaborate, and an hour and a shalf in length.

in length.

COLLAMER presented the minority report of the Indians. the Judiciary Committee in reference to

WILSON introduced a bill to authorize the Attorney General to represent the United States in the proceedings in Equity now pending in the Supreme Court between Massachusetts and Rhode Island. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. GWIN moved to reconsider the vote by which the Agricultural College bill was yesterday recom-mitted, which was carried by 27 against 26.

The bill was then rediscussed and amended, when its further consideration was postponed until Monday that Mr. Clay may speak on it, he thinking it a mon-strous, intoutions and daugerous measure.

The Indian Appropriation bill was then taken up, obsted and passed.

Executive Session. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
On motice of Mr. REAGAN (Texas) it was resolved that the Committee on Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill to defice and provide for the punishment of polygamy in the Territories of the United States, and restrain the people and authorities therein from interference with the Federal Judiciary.

The House passed with amendments the Senate bill believe to be New York Indian Reservation in Kan

Federal Judiciary.

The Hoose passed with amendments the Senate bill relative to the New-York Indian Reservation in Kansas. It sets apart 320 acres for each individual Indian who removed from New York to the reservation assigned them under the treaty of 1838. The Indians are to have a year within which to make their selections, and preemptions are to be secured from the date of settlement. The money derived from the sale of lands other than thore selected by the Indians is to be paid into the Treasury for their benefit.

On motion of Mr. GEO. TAYLOR (N. Y.) the Select Committee to examine the secounts of Mr. Sea-

lect Committee to examine the accounts of Mr. Sea-man, the late Superintendent of Public Printing, was

man, the late Superincement of Pauli Thanks, as authorized to sit dering the sessions of the House.

Mr. FAULKNER (Va.), from the Military Committee, reported back the bill for the establishment of a branch of the Military Academy at the Hermitage, with the recommendation that it do not pass.

Mr. FAULKNER reported a bill to promote the filter of the away and marine corns by retiring

efficiency of the army and marine corps by retiring described or infirm officers.

Mr. FAULKNER also reported the Senate bill, air. FAULKNER also reported the Senate bill, with an amendment, granting the right of way through the Fort Gratiot military reservation to Michigan for railroad purposes, with the privilege of erecting depots and workshops. Passed.

Mr FAULKNER reported a resolution instructing the Committee on Printing to inquire into the expediency of devising some plan by which the President's Messace and accommendation.

Message and accompanying documents can be earlier printed. He said that all hough Congress has been in session two months, such documents as are essential to the business of the Committee on Military Affairs

mr. not yet printed.
Mr. LETCHER (Va.) offered an amendment which was agreed to that further inquiry be made whether pay for double type-setting may not be avoided where the work is executed by the same person.

Mr. HOUSTON (Aia) remarked that the President's

Message and accompanying documents make four volumes, when three fourtas of the whole matter was

worthless.
The resolution was adopted. The Fermition was adopted.

The House went into Committee on the Executive,
Legislative and Judicial Appropriation bill, and an
earnest debate followed on an item for the rejection of
the appropriation for boxes. The question of economy

Mr. JOHN COCHRANE (N. Y.) said the time thus consumed was worth very much more than these boxes. Gentlemen ought to confine themselves to

tier matters of retrenchment. weightier metters of refrencement.

Mr. STANTON (Onio) replied he would strike down the army to the peace establishment of 1820, strike down the navy, and curtail the Post-Office ex-

Mr. COCHRANE responded that that would deform, and not reform the public service.

Mr. CRAWFORD (Ga.) said that there were two
boxes for each member, in which to send home public

Mr. TRIPPE (Gs.) remarked that he had received only two boxes, when he was entitled to eight. He would make a present of the other six to the Govern-

ment. [Laughter.]
The five thousand dollars appropriated for the boxes were stricken out.

Other small items of the House contingent experses, such as saddle horses, wagons, &c., were dis

Mr. MILLSON (Va.), reminded gentlemen that at the rate at which they have been proceeding, it would require fourteen days to dispose of this bill. Let them trust the Committee of Ways and Means for the details and devote themselves to larger objects.

Mr. MOORE (Ala.), thought that because these items were small was no reason why retrenchment should not be made.

Mr. WASHBURN (Maine) spoke of the useless conun ption of time, and suggested important reforms.

Mr. HASKIN (N. Y.) would vote for an additional

number of newspapers for distribution among mem-bers, for he was certain that more intelligence was required than had been exhibited to-day, for the whole required than had been exhibited to-day, for the whole time had been expended in buncombe speeches. [Laughter.] If he could have his way, he would incorporate an amendment to prevent members from speaking on such a bill as this.

An amendment to strike out over \$12,000 for newspapers for the use of members was rejected.

Mr. CURRY (Ala.) spoke against the present authorized system of reporting the debates. It acted like an embargo or prohibition on all legitimate discussion, and furnished material for books which nobody reads.

Mr. NICHOLS (O.) was for excluding from The Congressional Globe all irrevelant speeches and essays, and adverted to existing oratorial abuses.

The Committee rose without coming to any conclusion on the bill, and the House adjourned.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE ... ALBANT, Feb. 3, 1859.

To prevent the issue of false bils of lading, and punish the fraudulent transfer of property by ship-

BILLS REPORTED UNFAVORABLY. To amend the law of divorce providing for a divorce, when people have resided in other States.

when people have resided in other States.

Mr. ELV, from last year's Committee to examine
the Health Department of New York, reported in
writing and by a bill reorganizing of the Board of
Health, making the head of the department a medical

officer.
Mr. DIVEN'S resolution reorganizing the Court of

ASSEMBLY. The morning session in the Assembly was occupied in debate on the bill to authorize the trial of the Quar-

in debate on the bill to authorize the trial of the Quarattine incendiaries in New-York or Brooklyn.

Mr. TUTBILL spoke strongly in favor of the bill, and Messrs. CHRISTIE and TOML/NSON in opposition. Messrs. SPENCER and CONKLING also supported the bill.

The Assembly held an Evening Session, to-night, to consider general orders, but no bills of general interest.

consider general orders, but no pills of general interest were acted upon.

The bill to pay Jurors in the City of New-York

\$1.50 per day was debated, but meeting with opposi-tion, progress was reported upon it.

The bill to amend the act regulating pilotage through Hell Gate channel was taken up.

Mr. CHANLER spoke in favor of the bill, which

he said sought to protect the pliots from being frauded out of their just fees.

The bill was ordered to a third reading.

United States Supreme Court.

Washington, Thursday, Feb. 3, 1859.
No. 37. Leslie Combs vs. Andrew Hedges et al—
Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for
the District of Columbia. Justice Campbell delivered
the opinion of the Court, reversing the decrae of said
Court, with costs, and remanding the cause for further
proceedings. proceedings.
No. 45, Henry Hill vs. Caleb B. Smith et al.—Erre

No. 45. Henry Hill vs. Caleb B. Smith et al.—Error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Indians. Justice Grier delivered the opinion of the Court, reversing the judgment, with costs, and remarding the cause for further proceedings.

No. 3. Rufus Allen et al., vs. Henry L. Newburg, claimants of the steamboat Fashion.—Appeal from the District Court of the United States for Wisconsin.

Letter Nology Lellerged the opinion of the Court of

Justice Nelson delivered the opinion of the Court af-

firming the decree with costs.

No. 39 Geo. Smith vs. John J. Orton.—Appeal from the District Court of the United States for Wisconsin. Justice Capron delivered the opinion of the Court, reversing the decree, with costs, and remanding

use for further proceedings.
33. The Owners of the Brig James Gray vs. No. 33. The Owners of the Brig James Gray vs. The Owners of the Ship John Fraser and Steamer General Church.—Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of South Carolina. Justice Tatey delivered the District of South Carolina.

Justice Tatey delivered the opinion of the Court, reversing the decree, with costs, and remanding the cause for further proceedings.

No. 60. The People of the State of New-York, ex relation of Ass Cutier et al., vs. Edgar C. Dibblee.—

Arguments commenced for plaintiffs and continued for defendants.

Connecticut Politics.

Harrford, Coss. Thursday, Feb. 3, 1839.

The Democrats held a cancus here to-night to appoint delegates to their several Conventions. Over 400 were in attendance, and there was a lively and exciting time. The Douglas delegates were elected by a vote of nearly five to one, and strong resolutions nominating Douglas for President were passed almost unanimously. Julius 1, Strong, esq., one of the delegates. unanimously. Julius L. Strong, esq., one of the delegates to the State Convention, denounced the Administration in bitter terms.

Nova Scotia Legislature.

HALLIFAX, Thureday, Feb. 3, 1859.

The Legislature was opened to day. The Governor's speech was brief and of an unimportant character. It refers to a federal usion of the Province. and an international railway; notices a slight ency in the revenue, and promises several usefu The Kansas Gold Mines, &c.

St. Louis, Thursday, Feb. 3, 1859. Highly flattering accounts of the Kansas gold mines continue to be received. A rich quartz wein has been discovered at Relaton's Pork. 12 miles from Auraria

and shot gold abounds in several localities.

The Fort Definace dates by the Santa Fe mail are to December 21. They says that the Navajo Incians acknowledge losing 200 lives, 20,500 sheep and horses, the destruction of 1,060 huts, and an immense quantity of grain, altogether valued at upward of \$100,000, dur ing the late late war.

Mr. Yost, in a letter to The Santa Fé Gazette, in

timates that there is a disposition to deal too harshly with these Indians, and says that if certain terms are exacted it will turn them from the purcuits of industry and agriculture, by which they now support a whole nation of 12,000 rouls, and sustain 250,000 sheep and 60,000 horses, and make them robbers and plunderers. LEAVENWORTH, Feb. 3, 1859.

"Osswatamie" Brown, who had been pursued and surrounded at Eureka by the Deputy Marshal and posse, succeeded in making his escape on Monday into Nebraska. A small detachment of troops, sent by Col. Summer to aid in the capture of Brown, returned on hearing of his escape.

The California Overland Mail.

St. Louis, Thursday, Feb. 3 1859.

The Overland Mail brings San Francisco dates of the lith inst. The trip was made in twenty-three days, including twenty two hours detention.

Paul C. Shore was killed in Santa Clara County, Cal., on the 6th ult., by Thomas Seals. There was great excitement in consequence, and the military had to be called out to protect the prisoner, who was converted to prison at San Jose.

veved to prison at San Jose.

Rumors prevailed at San Francisco that three huncred prisoners in the Penitentiary had been accidentally poisoned by the use of some chemical mixed in the flour. There was doubtless some truth in the

in the flour. There was donotiess some train in the rumor, but the matter was greatly exaggerated.

The eloop-of-war Vandala had left for Gusymas to relieve the St. Mary's.

The Probate Judge of Carson Valley had published a card declaring his intention to perform the duties of his office without fear or favor from any man. A collision between him and the Anti-Mormons was regarded

Gep. Kibbee was still prosecuting the war against the Indians in the north with great success. ope had killed quite a number, and taken over two

The State Medical Society, &c.

The State Medical Society have elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Prof. Fordyce Barker of New-York; Vice-President, Danl. T. Jones of Onordnes, Secretary Secretary Jones of Onendaga: Secretary, Sylvester D. Willard of Albary; Treasurer, John V. P. Quackenbush of Albary.

The Hor. James J. Reilly, this evening, while going

down the steps of the Capitol, fell from top to bottom of the steep stone steps, slipping on snow and ice, and had a parrow escape, but was only slightly injured.

Keeney, the Forger. New-Losnos, Conn., Thursday, Feb. 3, 1859. Keeney, the forger, was sentenced in the Superio Court to-day to the State Prison for five years.

Charleston Races. CHARLESTON, Thursday, Feb. 3, 1859.
Gazelle won the first race to-day, and Congaree the second. The main four mile race was won by Tar

Fires.

HARTFORD, Con., Thursday, Feb. 3, 1859.
Gray's machine shops in Bristol, were destroyed by fire this merning. Loss \$12,000.
The Exchange Hotel in this city, was also burnt this merning; most of the furniture was saved, but the building was entirely destroyed. In it were two stores, including a shoe store, but the goods in them were moetly saved. The insurance is \$7,500, which will nearly cover the loss.

Marine Disaster.

Bosrov, Thursday, Feb. 3, 1820.

The British bark Vernen, from Messina for Boston, went ashere on Lynn Beach last night.

Weather Reports.

Bostox—We have 4 increase from an in it is still failing; but Bostox—We have 4 increases how, and it is still failing; but Bottes 9 Point, N. Y.—Snowing hard.
MONTREAL, CANAD.—Thick areas. BOSTON-We have a more of their and indications of a change to tails.

ROUSE'S POINT, N. Y.—Snowing hard.

MONTERAL, CARADA—Thick scow-storm; thermometer The snow storm is reported as extending generally vermont and New-Hampshire.

Markets.

Markets.

Savannam, Feb. 2.—Cotton market dull, and decilized | Wist; sales to-day, 220 baies at the above decline of last week's prices, market dooding with a teneency still downward.

Savannam, Feb. 3.—The Cotton market is depressed; sales to-day, 540 baies; sales of the week, 3,230 baies; Rechirers of the same time, 1,600 baies; alles and the same time, 1,600 baies; differenced receipts at this port to date, 195,600 baies; differenced at the portal port to date, 195,600 baies; stock at this port, 10,000 baies.

date, 185,600 bases; ditto stall the ports, 252,000 bases; sacces this port, 70,000 bases.

Charteston, Feb. 3.—The sales of Corrox to day were 300 country to the correst of the correst

CHARLESTON, Pen. 3.— The Sacra The market is depressed, sales assessed the week \$9.000 baies. The market is depressed, and accurate quotations cannot be given.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 2.—The Corrow market unchanged; sales to day, 6 400 bales, at 114c. for Mindeling. Sucar baryant at an advance of jec; fully fair, 6]c. Flower firm at \$5.00. Cons active at 98c. for Mixed. Mess Pork has again advanced.

Coun active at Sec. for Mired. Mess Ponk has again advanced 5(c., and is sellins at \$19.50. Bacow = Shout, Duras bacyant at an advance of jc. P B. and selling at 7(c.

Niw-Obleans, Feb. 3 — Corross—Sales to-day 5,000 bales, the market closing with a decline of 1-18@1c, mostly on the lower qualities; we quote Middling at 11@11jc. Sucar buoyint, and advanced jc. jc.; sales at big25;c. for fair to fully for. Most assets advanced 1c. Fluth is duff at \$5.30 for superfine. Mess Pons advancing; sales as \$19.50 for old, and \$25.50 for new. Oats 30c. Gennies life. Steffine Exchange has advanced to 1832@160, and with bills of lating 1074@1071; Drafts on New York, at \$60 days, 14@2 P cent discount, and at sight 1 & cent. CINCINNATI, Feb. 3-FLOUR unchanged. WHISKY steady

CINCISNATI, Feb. 3.—FLOUR inchanged. WHISKY steady and in fair demand at 25 to Provisions unchanged. Mess PORK—Sales of 2,800 bbls. at \$18.50 \$\pi\$ \$\pi\$\$ 12. Laro, in bbls., ilic. Bacos firm.

Battimone, Feb. 3.—FLOUR coll, and prices nominal and unchanged. Cors.—Yellow and White 750 bc. Provisions firm: Oblo, 25c. Correction; Rio. 1150.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 3.—FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT steady at \$1450 \$\pi\$ 175 for White, and \$1370 \$\pi\$ 140 for Red. Cornections of the control of the

Ship News.

Ship News.

HiGHLANDS, Feb. 5, sundown.—Ship Washington, another ship and two beign, outward bound, at anchor near the Spit. Nothing in sight bound in. Wind, fresh, N. E. Weather clear, SQUAN, N. J. Feb. 5, sundown.—Nothing in sight bound in. Weather thick and stormy. Wind, N. N. E., fresh.

LONG BRANCH, Feb. 5, sundown.—Nothing in sight bound in. Weather cloudy. Wind, N. N. E., fresh.

8ANDY HOUR, Feb. 5, sundown.—No vessels in sight out-side. Weather cloudy. Wind strong from N. E.

BOSTON, Feb. 3.—Arr. ships Rialto, Chase, New-Orleans; Huntaville, Hoyt, Cold Spring; higs Eduas, Gibbs, Gonaives; Spitfire, Chiford Port-an-Prince.

Aso, arr bark Stellinn, Dawes, from Messina, leaking bally, having been ashore on Calf Island.

Below, bark Goo. Lealie, from Mobile; brigs Vinyan, from Gaiveston; Ambones Light from Matanasa.

NEW PORT, Feb. 3.—Arr. brigantine Abbott Lawrence, Nassan, N. P., of and for Boston.

Beston, for New York, Palls.

an, N.P., of and for Boston.
Salled, schr. Cape May, Brags, Beston for New-York; Pallainn, Avery, New York for Bristol; sloop E. Sprague, Gibbs,
fristol for New York for L.
NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 2—Arr. ship Ida Russell, —, from SAVANNAH, Feb. 2.-Arr. ship Harmony. ---, from Log-on; bark John Pierce, ---, from Havana.

MR. HATCH DEFENDS HIMSELF.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sik: Allow me to say, in reply to the statement of the ditor of The N. Y. Times, in his paper of Wednesday, it is as untrue that he ever told me I might take my choice between law and letters" as that you fished " my statement out of some other paper. He made me no offer of any kind to publish the note of Mr. Phelps. Had he been willing, when the official evidence of my clerical and ecclesiastical standing was furnished him, to publish it, and apologize to me for his repeated misstatements. I should have been too s repeated infratarements, is specified to the courts. It sppy to have refrained from any specified to the courts. It seems to see if he would not do so that I have waited so long, it is seen to be seen to be a seem of the land for

heating in him, and am now ready, as I announced in my card, to proceed to law.

Mr. Raymond attempts to dodge the issue by presenting a "simple reason" why I am still a member of Dr. Cheever's Courch, and have not joined another church of the same denomination in Brickiyn; but when he comes into court I think he can be pinned down to his repeated affirmation—that I am not a clergyman nor a member of any Congregational Church, having been "expelled both from the church and ministry" in that connection.

As Mr. Raymond declared last June, when he commenced these blocks attacks on me, that "public interests are insided" in this controvery. I rope you will consent to publish this committedtich, that the "public" may be rightly informed concerning the position of afairs.

Erockiya, Feb. 4.

DEATH OF AN ACTOR.-William Thompson, who had been on the boards for the last thirty years, died at Sacramento on the 5th. He was aged about 48 years. The Bee says years ago he was quite a "star" at the Olympic, in New-York, and the Museum, in Boston, and played and danced to delighted crowds. He had been in the United States about twenty-five

years, and leaves a wife and daughter in Brooklyn.

FROM WASHINGTON.

THE HOMESTEAD BILL.

From An Occasional Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1, 1809.

No doubt, ere this THE TRIBUNE has published and criticised the vote in the House to day on the Homestead bill. A few facts and suggestions may not be valueless, though they be repetitions.

A bill like that which has just passed, was intro duced by Mr. Grow in the last Congress, but was not definitively acted upon. The present bill was introduced by him early last Session, and referred to the Committee on Agriculture. Owing to the time absorbed by Lecompton, nothing was done in regard to it. Mr. Kelsey, from the Committee on Agriculture, now reported the bill back to the House, and it was referred to the Committee of the Whole. To-day the vote by which it was so referred was reconsidered. This brought it directly before the House. Grow and its active friends decided that they would put it upon its passage. On his demanding the previous question on its third reading, a tumult arose, and a variety of efforts were made to coax, and wheedle and drive Grow to yield the floor, so as to get in smendments and dilatery motions. But he kept a steady hand upon the tiller, determined that the measure should ride out the storm in safety if possible. Before the demand for the previous question was se-conded, Hughes (who is always on the wing in foul weather), moved to lay the bill on the table. The Yeas and Nays silenced his croaking, by the significant vote of 77 to 113. It now being evident that a large majority of the House was favorable to the measure, the attempt to swamp it by impracticable smendments, and side-motions, was renewed, Keitt, and Maynard of Tennessee, trying their skill at this line of attack. But, Grow their skill at this line of attack. But, Grow held on firmly; the demand for the previous question was seconded; the main question ordered, and the bill read a third time. Grow now demanded the previous question on its final passage. Ere it was seconded, Humphrey Marshall endeavored to overwhelm it with questions of order. But, the Speaker ruled against him—"a sufficient number up, and there is a second "-"the Yeas have it, and the main question is ordered: " and now, "Shall the Barksdale demanded the Yeas and and this benign measure, laden with blessings to the industrious poor, safely, triumphantly passed the ordeal: Yeas 120, Nays 76. The victory was made sure by the stereotyped formula of mov-ing to reconsider, and lay on the table. Nothing ing to reconsider, and lay on the table. Nothing remained but the adeption of the title of the bill on which Grow called the previous question. Wright, of Georgia (the slaveholders died hard!), proposed to fillibuster about the title. It was too late. The title, under the operation of the previous question, was adopted, and the good day's work was done! This vitally Democratic measure received the

votes of 82 Republicans, 8 Anti-Lecompton Demo-erats, and 39 Lecompton Democrats. It encoun-tered the Nays of I Republican (thank heaven, only one!), 2 Anti-Lecompton Democrats, 60 Le-compton Democrats, and 13 South Americans.

The single Republican who voted against it was Matthias H. Nichols of Ohio. The two hostile Anti-Lecompton Democrats were Samuel S. Marshall and Aaron Shaw, both of Illinois. Neither of these three gentlemen is returned to the next House. The sixty Lecompton Democrats are composed of fifty-six slaveholders and four doughfaces, to wit: English, Hughes and Niblack of Indiana, and Leidy of Pennsylvania. The slaveholders voted against it because they depise free labor, and the doughfaces, because they love to serve slaveholders. The South Americans voted against the bill because it allowed aliens, who had only declared their intention to become citizens, to partici-

pate in its benefits. The State of New-York voted thus :

The State of New Fork Countries and Schrame, John Cochrane, Corning, Dodd, Fenton, Goodwin, Granger, Haskin, Hatch, Hoard Keleey, Maclay, Matteson, Morgan, Morse, Murray, O in Palmer, Parter, Pottle, Rossell, Sunner, G. Taylor and Ward—18 Republicans, I anti-Lecompton Democrat and S Lecomptoniver—making 27 about—theory Beasett Horace F. Clark, John A. Searing, Judson W. Snerman, Daniel E. Sickies and John Thompson—6.

The "sectional" phase of the vote is as follows: For the Bill-Mambers from Slave States, 3; Members from Free States, 117. Against the Bill-Members from Slave States, 69; Members from Free States, 7.

The sectional and political features of this vote, speak volumns. Let us look back a little ways. In 1852, a Homestead bill passed the House. The affirmative votes came, in about equal proportions, from the Free and Slave States. This bill was not acted upon in the Senate. In 1854, the House again passed a Homestead bill. The votes in its favor came from both sides of Mason and Dixon's contract the Northern proportions. line; but the Northern preponderance was con-siderably greater than two years before. This bill was rejected by the Senate. Since then five years have passed. And five such years! The Mis-Compromise repeal, the Kansas conspiracies, the sublime vote of the Free States in 1856, and the Lecompton struggie, have clearly defined the con-

het between Free Labor and Slave Labor.

Here, then, is a measure eminently "democratic" a measure specially and almost exclusively bene ficial to that class of men of which the De party claims to be largely composed—the laboring poor—and yet, that section of the Union whence the party draws its chief strength, which went almost in a solid body for Buchanen, and on which it relies for future success, votes in unbroken column against it. And, why? Because, the South ern "Democracy," so called, is hostile to the hard hand and sweating brows of Free Labor. It sneers at free laborers, free lands, free schools, free speech, free presses and free men. It is an aristeeracy, and despises the poor man's "quarter section." It is an oligarchy, and points derisively at the "homestead," the humble cabin of the backwoodsman. And yet, eighteen months hence, the sixty "Democrats," who to-day hissed their contemptuous nays at a measure for the relief of the industrious poor, will, with their aiders and abettors, North and South, coax and cozen these same poor to bestow their votes upon "the regular Democratic" candidate for the Presidency. Well, he will get some of them; for fools and dupes are about as plenty as rogues and hypocrites. But retribution is coming. Ere long the South wil need to cry-

Chains for the beels, Hooks for the neatrils of Democracy, Before it source As we'll as Irails The riding of the Aristocracy?"

THE TARIFF AND MR. BUCHANAN AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES. From Our Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2, 1859. Pennsylvania is down here very actively bustling about, trying to get some aid for her prostrate iron

and coal interests. As Mr. Buchanan is going home in a couple of years, he naturally wants to stand well with his neighbors, and gives this movement countenance. But nothing can be done with the great body of

the Democratic party, which is a Southern Planters' and Slavery party, devoted to Free-Trade and against anything and everything that favors Northern or Free State interests. There is almost a ludicrous lack of cohesion among the members of the Administration on this question of the Tariff. There is no mysfery about it, and none of the dis-closures from Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Cobb, which are fervently promised, can enable anybody to see a single inch further into the millstone than we seen ow. Mr. Buchanan is for specific duties, Mr. Cobb is for ad valorems. Mr. Buchanan thinks specifics will relieve Pennsylvania, even if the rate of duty is not estensibly raised. So, as is his habit, he is both with and against his friends in the Cabinet. He is with them in not advocating any increase of duty, and he is against them in preferring specifics to advalorems, knowing this really to be a substantial additional protection. The main body of the party, in consideration of Mr. Buchanan's peculiar position as a Pennsylvanian, and by way of relief to him, have considerately determined in caucus that he shall not be read out of the party on acthat he shall count of his advocacy of specifics. Quite a num-ber of distinguished gentlemen have graciously said, both in the House, and in the Senate, and elsewhere, and a number of industrial cuitors

within the ranks of the party have also declared, that no question shall be made of a man's political orthodoxdy on account of diversity of judgment as to the mode of raising revenue. That is a detail in which liberty of conscience is permitted.

But what will it avail? Will the party back Mr. Buchanan on this subject? Not a bit of it. Mr. Buchanan in President but when he undertakes to Buchanan is President, but when he undertakes to be, if ever so tenderly and gently, opposed to be, if ever so tenderly and gently, opposed to Southern views and Southern interests, he is a very uninfluential gentleman. This will all be seen very plainly in due time. The public may be assured that it is only by act of special grace that he is not read out of the party, even for his qualified dissent from the degrees of the contleman of fied dissent from the decrees of the gentlemen the South on the tariff question. The busy Penny'vanians now here, and who persist in believing . Buchanan can really do something for them. will go home in the end very bitterly disappointed. It is disagreeable to feel compelled to deal thus pointedly with the real facts of the case, but the

ruth must be told. The bill granting some of the public lands to the States for the purpose of having the proceeds ap-plied to the endowment of Agricultural Colleges, was debated at length, yesterday, in the Senate without being concluded. The debate was another illustration of a pregnant fact, that there is no end to the absurdities of public argumentation. It was denied all round the Chamber that Congress had the centrel of the public lands; and Green of Missouri, went so far as to argue for half an hour that the Constitutional provision in relation theret which expressly declares that Congress may "dispose of" them meant nothing more than to give the power to sell them. When Constitutional interpretation takes this form it is as well to shut up Mr. Collamer let go his blunderbus into the

whole flock of unfledged notions, with a good deal of effect. His shots went as they usually go, straight to the mark. So do his colleague's, who made a most forcible speech the day before in defense of Commodore Paulding for his arrest of the fillibusters in Nicaragua. The country is indebted to Mr. Foot for his exposition and manly defense of an act which enhanced its respectability in the eye of the world, notwithstanding the President sought to diminish its influence and prevent its repetition by stiomatizing it as "a grave error." The Homestead bill, which passed the House

yesterday, will probably get no further. The Senate has better business to do in the shape of de-bating the bill to extend the dominion of negro-FROM ALBANY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 3, 1859. The resolution presented to the Assembly some weeks ago by Mr. CONKLING, ealling for the amount of assessments for street spenings in the City of New-York, applied only to such assessments as had been confirmed by the Common Council. Mr. Conkling has just received from Mr. Haws, the Controller of your city, an additional statement, showing the amount of assessments for the same purposes, confirmed by the Supreme Court, showing that the aggregate amount of assessments so confirmed, from 1854 to 1857, both inclusive, amounts to \$3,588,228 43, and Mr. Haws estimates the amount for 1858 at \$1,300,000 to \$1,500,000. The gross amount of assessments for street openings for the years mentioned, estimating 1858 at \$1,400,000, is therefore, \$8,150,282 24, and the details are as follows:

\$813,723 49 \$81,954 78 2,384 789 16 8.5 1 00 1,460,000 00 Total..... \$3,162,053 81 The assessments for 1856 include those connected with the opening of Central Park, which accounts for the extraordinary amount for that year. The

small amount for the year following may perhaps be accounted for on the ground that everybody was poor—broke by the monetary crisis—which in-duced the assessing power to "let up" momenta-rily; but, judging by the Controller's estimate for 1858, they have returned to their occupation with the avidity with which Catholics betake themselves

to their amusements after Lent.

The Assembly was engaged on general orders to day, and among the noticeable events was the discussion on the bill amending the School laws, so as to permit school efficers in the various districts

State to take by appraisal, as in the case of highways, such lands as they may require for school houses, in cases where they cannot purchase at fair prices. Something like this had been recommended by Mr. Van Dyck, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, but the bill was attacked by various members. One gentleman—I believe it was Mr. Mecks of Long Island—said it would establish eleven thousand and several hundreds of little despotisms in the State, which seemed to settle the hole affair. The Assembly was clearly against despotisms, little or big, and so a motion to strike

out the enacting clause prevailed.

Λ very animated discussion took place in Committee of the Whole on the bill to remove the arson cases from Bichmond County to New-York or Kings. It is now within the power of the Courts, for cause shown, to change the venue of a case from one county to another, after the finding of indict-ment by the Grand Jury; but it is contended by the advocates of this bill that owing to the excited feelings and prejudices of the Staten Islanders in favor of arson—not arson in general, but as far as relates to the Quarantine buildings-it is impossible even to the Quarantine buildings—it is impossible even so obtain indictments against the guilty parties in Richmond County. Hence the introduction of the bill in question, which permits the initiative, in these cases, i. e., the complaint and indictment, as well as the final trial to take place in New-York

The bill was vehemently opposed by Messrs.
Christie of Richmond and Tomlinson of New-York, and strongly advocated by Messrs. C. S. SPENCER, MORRIS and DURYEA. The debate was nominally on an amendment offered by Mr. Chris-ie, but really on the merits of the bill itself. The ommittee reported progress and asked leave to sit

In the Senate, Mr. ELY, from the Select Committee appointed at the last session to examine into the subject of the Health Department of the City of New-York, and report what alteration, if any, is necessary in the laws, made a lengthy report this morning, accompanied by bill, in which it is proposed to vest the powers and duties of the Board of Health in the Mayor of the city, the President of the Board of Aldermen, the President of the City Council, the Health Officer of the port, the Commissioner of Health, and the President of the Board of Supervisors. The provisions of the bill beyond this, are essentially, as far as con-trol over the public health is concerned, the same as those of the bill recently introduced into the House, an abstract of which has been published in

THE TRIBUNE.

Mr. ELy also introduced a bill to amend the laws relating to the Marine Court in the City of New-York, providing that any single Justice before whom a case has gone by default may reopen the same on good cause being shown, and the same case on a hearing and decision may be appealed the

The Senate considered in Committee of the ole the bill to extend the charter of the Harlem Railroad Company for 30 years, and permit the use of steam above Forty-second street. The bill had been amended yesterday by reducing the term term was restored to 20 years, but the 30 years to-day, and the bill was reported favorably to the Senate, which body adjourned while a motion to

accept the report was pending.

Two bills have recently been "noticed" in the Assembly, which, if passed, will seriously affect the interests of the Hellgate and Sandy-Hook Pilots, for the benefit mainly of the owners of steam-tugs. One of these bills permits captains of vessels to act as their own pilots, or employ such other persons as they may choose to pilot their such other persons at hely may choose to push their vessels through Heligate without payment of half-pilotage, as now provided by law. The other act applies essentially the same provisions in regard to the Sandy-Hook Pilots, viz: abolishes the provision of law requiring the masters of vessels to employ licensed pilots in coming in or going out of the Harber of New-York, via Sandy Flook—permits

steamtuga to act as pilots, and abolishes the peralty now provided by law against employing steamtags for such service. Under the present system pilots are obliged to serve an apprenticeship of three years, and then act two years more as sub or assistant pilots—making, in fact, five years apprenticeship requisite to becoming full-filedged pilots, and receiving licenses as such. The Sandy Hook pilots are now licensed by the Pilot Commissioners and the Hellgate pilots are appointed by the Gov-ernor and Senate, on the recommendation of the Board of Wardens. The pilots feel that it is unfair and unjust, in view of the facts that they have had to serve this apprenticeable, and that they have invested full \$200,000 in suitable boats for the prosecution of their profession, on which they depend for the support of them selves and families, that their hard-earned and butter should be thus rudely interfered with; and I am inclined to think that the Legislature will come to the conclusion that justice and the best interests of commerce alike forbid the legisla-tion proposed. Certainly such is the opinion of the Assembly Committee on Commerce and Navi gation.

A LIVELY TOWN TO LIVE IN.

An American sejourning at Mazatian, Western Mexico, gives the following graphic account of the gentle manners of the people indigenous to that earth-

quaky locality:
In uy last letter to you I stated that our city was declared in a state of seige, though the enemy or opposition party was a long way off. Things remained in that condition until about eight days ago (29 h alt.), when I was informed privately, at about 8 o'clock in the evening, that the enemy or "Libers!" party had arrived within about two leagues or the town, and interded to attack the barracks and the quarters of the Geverror that pight. And as there would probably be a sack or wholesale robbery at the time, I gave my friend all my most valuable watches and jewelry to take care of, his home not being so liable to attack as my own. I fastened my doors and went to bed as usual, hoping it might be a false report. But I awoke about 12 o'clock, and in a few minutes after, a booming of cannon and ratting of small arms commerced. I was not long in bed you may be sure. My arms, which are always in reacticess, were placed so that I could fire through the door, if the enemy attempted to break in, and, placing all the best customer watches and \$50 in silver money in my carpet-bag, and eighters gold doublooms in my pocket. I prepared for a run out of my back door and ever the top of my neighbor's kitchen. Treat ready for flighting and running, I remained for more than two hours listening to the terrific roar and rattle of these midnight gurs. During the night same of the robbers went by yelling like devuls, and I heard others breaking in the doors of stores in Main street, but I knew nothing certain until morning, when a countryman tool me that as soon as the attack was made by the Liberals on the barracks, the criminals, seventy in number, in the calabooes, were released by a party outside; and being joined by other villains from our population, commenced breaking open and robing the stores on Main street. One store was guited, the loss being \$13,000 or \$3,000 cach. Arms and ammunition were first seized, and then other goods, and even women and children were seen carrying off bundles of goods. Only one man and one woman among the robbers were killed, and some dozen or more wounded. Of the storekeepers, who were unprepared for the sudden attack, some were killed. Among the other criminals who escaped was the rascal who tried to murder me about a year ago; he had been sentenced to ten years at hard labor. The Liberals failed to take the barracks, and retreated to their camp before da terded to attack the barracks and the quarters of the Governor that night. And as there would probably be a sack or wholesale robbery at the time, I gave my armed to the teeth. The French are the most numerous, and have mounted two or three small casson on the parapet of their Consul's house. The English Consul sent word to me, the day after the fight, that I could send my things to his house if I wined. My carpet-bag, with customer watches and silver money, I deposited in his safe, and sent my tools, materials, &c. to Beaven's drug store, over which a few Americans have hoisted the American flag. The valuables I gave my friend before the fight are now with him safely aboard a German vessel, anchored two mises from the town. My shop is of course closed, like the rest, and our town looks like a city infected with the plague. For eight days things have been this way, and in the mean time, all kieds of ramors are current. At the last reliable accounts the enemy were sixty miles from here, and are overwhelming in numbers, so that I hope our stupid Governor will surrender at the first sammons, and thus avoid a fight and its consequences; or that the overwhelming in numbers, so that I hope our stupid Governor will surrender at the first summons, and thus avoid a fight and its consequences; or that the people and the garrison here here will pronounce in layer of Liberansm, and thus put an end to the war in these parts. Toree-fourths of the population, foreign as well as native, are, and always have been, in favor of the Liberals, and this party has been augmented by the tyranny of the Governor and his freede in making forced leans from both Maxicaas and toreigners. He demands a certain amount of money foreigners. He demands a certain amount of money of the persons whom he thinks has it; and if they do not pay, they are taken to the barracks and confised not pay, they are taken to the barracks and coefficient aroom, with nothing to eat until they submit and fork over. One miserly old woman has been contined three days, though her friends without contrive to supply her with a little bread, which keeps body and soul together! The demand upon her is \$10,000; how it it will end God only knows!

"MIND YOUR OWN BUSINESS,"-Dr. E. L. Magoos lectured on the above subject last evening before the Gillette Young Men's Association, at Calvary Church, in Twenty third street. He divided his subject inte the following heads:

the following heads:

First: It is the duty and the privilege of every man to have a business; activity and industry are obligatory upon all the human race.

Second: Every man must have a business form with him, to which he is specially adapted, one in which he can excel: It is the great object of human life to do one thing and to do it well; a person, in order to succeed in a business, must "stick to it," must take advantage of all circumstances, even the blanders of other men, in fact, he must "mind his even business."

Third: Mind your own business; put the mind into the business which is adapted to the man who has chosen it; make mind rule over business, exercise the cripty of sell relisance and self-control, by which we reach a state of true manhood.

These several points were illustrated with a greet

reach a state of true manhood.

These several points were illustrated with a great variety of stories, anecdotes, &c., which were listoned to very good-humoredly by quite a large audience, albeit most of the stories had attained a very respect-

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE.-This accurate ciation met last evening a Mozart Hall. Charles A. May, Vice Chairman, presiding. The meeting being called to order, a letter was read from J. C. Willett, late Sheriff, accepting the office of Chairman of the late Sheriff, accepting the onice of Committee, and regretting his inability on account of idness to attend. In his letter he cordially unites to attend any he is proud of the honor idness to attend. In his letter he cordially unites with the platform and says, he is proud of the honor of presiding over the deliberations of gentlemes representing the masses of the Democratic party instead of a self elected body, representing the interest of a certain hereditary board of Sachems—a power, which I hope the Democracy will fight until it can be asserted that they are no longer to be controlled in their organization by that secret conclave.

After the appointment of the usual Standing Committees for the year, the meeting acjourned.

THE ATLANTIC PELEGRAPH CABLE.-We have the following extracts from a letter just received by Mr.
Cyrus W. Field from a distinguished English engineer,
who has never been connected with the Atlantic Tele-

graph Company: graph Company:

"I well remember our conversation when we last saw each other, and I am as much in carnest on the subject now as I was then, for, like yourself, I am confident that the Atlantic Telegraph enterprise is decitized, under Providence, to be successfully accomplished, and I feel in my mind perfectly certainly overcome. I do not regard the task as a light one, or an easy one, but I know it to be a practicable one. I congratuate you most sincerely on even the partial success which attended your last attempt, and the great change in public opinion which has resulted from it.

"Nothing can now delay its accomplishment. The two worlds carnot do without it."

In the Legislature of Wisconsin a bill to repeal the Mortgage Stay Law of last year, was made the special

order for the 3d of Pebruary.